



PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

VOL. 4.

COLUMBUS, (MI.) TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1838.

NO. 43.

The Southern Argus,
P. BYRON BARKER, Editor,
published every Tuesday at FIVE DOLLARS
per annum in advance. No subscription will
be received for less than six months. Pay-
ment always in advance.
Letters addressed to the Editor on busi-
ness connected with the paper, must be
sent by mail; otherwise they will not be at-
tended to.
TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.
The undersigned, Proprietors of the two
newspapers at Columbus, have mutually
agreed upon the following terms for year-
ly and other advertising. They will in all ca-
ses, be rigidly adhered to.
WORTHINGTON & LESTER,
Editors of the Democrat.
P. BYRON BARKER,
Editor of the Argus.

Advertisements will be inserted at \$1 per
square (10 lines or less) for the first inser-
tion, and 50 cents for each subsequent inser-
tion.
Advertisements not marked with the number
of insertions, will be published until for-
bidden or changed according to the
usual custom.
EARLY ADVERTISING.—Four squares or less,
removable at pleasure, \$80, payable half
yearly. No contract for less than one year.
The privilege of annual advertisements is lim-
ited to their immediate business; all adver-
tisements for the benefit of other persons
not in business, must be paid for by the
publisher.
ADVERTISING CANDIDATES for office will be
charged \$10. No name will be inserted unless we
are specially authorized by some responsible
person.
No work must be paid for on delivery.
Publications of a personal nature will be
charged double price.

MAIL ARRANGEMENT.
NORTHERN VIA FLORENCE LOUISVILLE.
&c.
DUE—Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays,
at 8 P. M.
CLOSES—Sundays, Tuesdays and Fri-
days, at 8 P. M.

SOUTHERN VIA JACKSON.
DUE—Mondays, Wednesdays and Satur-
days, at 3 A. M.
CLOSES—Saturdays, Wednesdays and
Fridays, at 7 P. M.

EASTERN, VIA TOSCALOOSA, MONTGOMERY.
DUE—Sundays, Wednesdays and Fri-
days, at 7 P. M.
CLOSES—Mondays, Wednesdays and
Fridays, at 3 P. M.

MOBILE VIA PICKENSVILLE, GREENSBORO,
ROUGH, &c.
DUE—Sundays, Wednesdays and Fri-
days, at 7 P. M.
CLOSES—Mondays, Wednesdays and
Fridays, at 8 P. M.

PONTIAC, VIA ABERDEEN, COTTON GIN.
DUE—Sundays, Wednesdays and Fri-
days, at 5 P. M.
CLOSES—Mondays, Wednesdays and
Fridays, at 8 P. M.

WINCHESTER, VIA MACON AND DALEVILLE.
DUE—Mondays and Fridays, at 6 P. M.
CLOSES—Sundays and Thursdays, at
8 P. M.

GREENSBORO (MI.) VIA PLYMOUTH and
STARKEVILLE.
DUE—Sunday, noon.
CLOSE—Tuesday, noon.

HOUSTON, VIA COLBERT.
DUE—Sunday, at 6 P. M.
CLOSES—Tuesday, at 8 P. M.

MILLPORT, ALA.
DUE—Thursday, noon.
CLOSES—Thursday, noon.

A. C. BURGESS, P. M.

FRANKLIN & BROTHER,

HAVE just received from New York and
New Orleans, a fine assortment of Dry
Goods, Groceries and Hardware, to which
they invite the attention of their friends and
the public.
May 22, 36-4t

NOTICE.
THE subscriber now occupies the well
known Public House of entertainment,
in the town of Hayville, Leake County, Miss.
in the Robinson Road, formerly occupied by
P. G. Alcorn. No pains or expense will be
spared for the accommodation of Travelers.
He designs not to be excelled by any estab-
lishment of the kind, on said Road.
WILLIAM TABER.
May 22, 1838.—36-4t

ATTACHMENTS, Affidavits in Attach-
ment, and Bonds in Attachment on One
sheet and very convenient, for sale at this Of-
fice. Also Bonds and a variety of other just-
ices and Attorney's Blanks.
May 1—3t

GREEN HILL.
DEWEY AND APOTHECARY,
Main Street,
Columbus, Mississippi.

HAS, in addition to his exten-
sive assortment of Drugs
and Medicines, just received a
summarized copy of every article in
his line, to which he invites the at-
tention of Physicians, country Merchants and
others. Paints, Oil, Glass, Put-
ty, &c., always on hand. Also, a few
choice family Groceries, &c.
May 15—35-4t

C. S. AIKIN & CO.
Cotton Gin Manufacturers.

TENDER their thanks to their friends for
the very liberal patronage they have re-
ceived during the past year, and respectfully
inform the public that they have now on hand
an ample stock of the best materials to be
found, and pledge themselves to execute all orders
in line, with fidelity and despatch.
Repairing and Iron turning done at all times.
Columbus, May 28, 1838.—6t—38.

Disolution of Co-Partnership.
The Co-Partnership heretofore existing
between the Subscribers, under the firm
of Purvis, Andrews & Crawford, is this day
dissolved by mutual consent. The business of
the firm will be settled by any one of the sub-
scribers.
ROBERT PURVIS,
WARREN ANDREWS,
JAMES CRAWFORD.

June 20th, 1838. 41-4t
The Columbus (Miss.) Argus, Montgomery
Journal, Tusculum Intelligencer and Selma
Free Press, will insert the above until for-
bidden, and forward their accounts to this office for pay-
ment.—Mobile Chronicle.

Miscellaneous.

A FRAGMENT.

"Well, I think it's likely; but don't tease
me any more. Your brother has married a
poor girl, one whom I forbid him to marry, and
I won't forgive him if they all starve together."
This speech was addressed to a lovely girl
scarcely eighteen years old—beautiful as the
lily that hides itself beneath the dark waters.
She was parting the silver locks on her father's
high, handsome forehead, of which her
own was a miniature; and pleading the cause
of her delinquent brother who had married
against her father's will and had been dis-
sentenced, and left to poverty. Old Mr.
Wheatly was a rich old gentleman, a resi-
dent of Boston. He was a fat, good natured
old fellow, somewhat given to mirth and wine,
and sat in his arm chair from morning till
night, smoking his pipe and reading the news-
papers. Sometimes a story of his own exploits
in his revolutionary battles, filled up a passing
hour. He had two children, the disobedient
son, and the beautiful girl before spoken of.
The fond girl went on pleading.
"Dear father, do forgive him; you don't know
what a beautiful girl he has married, and—"
"I think it's likely," said the old man, "but
don't tease, and open the door a little, this pla-
guy room smokes so."
"Well," continued Ellen, "won't you just
see how well, she is so good, and the little
boy he looks so innocent."
"What did you say?" interrupted the father
"a boy? have I a grand child yet, Ellen I never
knew that before! But I think it's likely."
Well, now, give me my chocolate, and then go
to your music lesson."
Ellen left him. The old man's heart began
to relent. "Well," he went on, "Charles was
always a good boy, a little wild or so at col-
lege, but indulgent him, and he was always
good to his old father, for all he disobeyed
me by marrying this poor girl, yet, as my old
friend and fellow soldier, Tom Bonner, used to
say, we must forget and forgive. Poor Tom!
I would give all the old boys I have, to know
what has become of him. If I could but find
him or one of his children—heaven grant that
they are not suffering!—this plucky smoky
room—how my eyes water! If I did but know
what this girl was, that Charles has married—
but I have never inquired her name. I'll find
out and—"
"Then you will forgive him!" said Ellen,
rushing into the room.
"I think it's likely," said the old man.
Ellen led into the room a beautiful boy about
two years old. The curly hair and rosy cheeks
could not but make one love him.
"Who is that?" said the old man wiping his
eyes.
"That—that is Charles' boy," said Ellen
throwing one of her arms around her father's
neck, while with the other she placed the child
upon his knee. The old man looked tenderly up
into his face, and kissed him, and said "grandpa
what makes you cry?"
"The old man clasped the child to his bosom,
and kissed him. After his emotion had a little
subsided, he bade the child tell his name.
"Thomas Bonner," said the boy, "and my name
is Thomas Bonner Wheatly," said the boy,
"I am named after grandpa."
"What do I hear?" said the old man. "Thomas
Bonner your grand father?"
"Yes," replied the boy, "and he lives with
Ma."
"Get me my cane!" said the old man, "and
come Ellen, you come along—he quick child!"
They started off at a quick pace, which soon
brought them to the poor though neat lodging
of his son. There he beheld his old friend,
Thomas Bonner, seated in one corner wearing
baskets, while his swathed limbs showed how
unable he was to perform the necessary task.
His lovely daughter, the wife of Charles, was
preparing their frugal meal, and Charles was
out seeking employment to support his needy
family. Mr. Wheatly burst into tears.
"It's all my fault," said the old man as he
embraced his old friend, who was petrified with
amazement. When they had become a little
composed—"Come," said Mr. Wheatly—"come
all of you home with me, we will all live to-
gether; there is plenty of room in my house for
us all."

By this time Charles had come. He asked
his father's forgiveness, which was freely given,
and Ellen was almost wild with joy.
"Oh, how happy we shall be," she ex-
claimed, "and father, you will love little Thomas-
and he'll be your pet, won't he?"
"Ay," said the old man, "I think it's likely."
FANCY DIALOGUE.—A couple of fancy col-
ored gentlemen were observed in Broadway
on Sunday evening—two young bucks, dress-
ing in the height of the fashion, sporting his
cane, gloves and mustache—the other was
simply genteel in his appearance, and somewhat
advanced in years.
Casar. How you do, my young fren!—
Yeath's gittin' wearv extravigant.
Scipio. I miss keep up 'pearances 'cordin to
me former circumstance. If I don't do dat,
de people say I poor, den I's ruinated most
obstrop'iously.
Ca. But every gemmen, reduce his libin
dese hard times.
Scip. Yes—but me wife hab ich a predi-
cation for see me dress out, dat I miss gain way
to her tender 'fection.
Ca. Dat jist de way wid de farsee. Dey
nobs considers a gemmen's 'sponsibilities, but
goes on wess dan dey shoud.
Scip. Yes. I want to sell me sumparfuous
furn'tur, but me wife 'sist 'pon it, dat I muss
buy a horse. D'yeeah eber hear of sich 'strava-
gance?
Ca. Monstrous, sartintly!—particler when
a gemmen is got nofom but de treasurement notes,
what nobdy wants to take.
Scip. Well, good bye, no muss make me
bess 's. But see here, Casar, d'yeeah know
why dey call 'em treasurement notes?
Ca. No. Scip. I tell yeeah:—case yeeah hab to
keep 'em—to treasure 'em! Heah! heah!
Ca. Good bye: dat's good! Heah! heah!

DEATH OF COL. ANDREW PICKENS.—The
melancholy duty devolves upon us of announ-
cing the death of Col. Pickens, formerly Gov-
ernor of South Carolina. He died on Sunday
last at the house of his relation, Mr. E. Miller,
within a few miles of this place. Col. Pickens
came to North Mississippi on a visit last au-
tumn, and was so much pleased with the coun-
try, that he determined to make it his place of
residence the balance of his life. He purchas-
ed land and opened a plantation adjoining that
of his brother-in-law, Dr. Miller. We learn
that it was his intention to erect a dwelling
house next autumn, and then to remove his
family from South Carolina. A few days be-
fore his death, he ate a hearty dinner, as was
his custom, and afterwards mounted his horse
and rode under a hot sun to the house of Mr.
E. Miller. When he reached the door, he
was unable to speak, and it was discovered that
he was laboring under a paralysis. Medical
aid was immediately obtained, but he gradually
sunk under the attack, and expired on Sunday
evening last.
In the death of Col. Pickens our new coun-
try has lost one of its most valuable acquisitions,
and his family and friends one of their most re-
spectable and honored members. We learn
that Gov. Pickens was about 60 years of age.
[Ponitote Intelligencer.]

SCENE IN A SCHOOL-ROOM.

Master. Class in history, set up; are
you ready on the question?
Boys. Yeth'ir.
M. Billy, who was the first hunter?
Billy. Noah:—'cause he collected
all the beasts of the field, and the birds of
the air, and the fishes of the sea, into the
ark, and saved 'em from being drowned.
M. Not exactly; but that will do.
Dick. I will ask you some questions on go-
vernment. All American boys should un-
derstand it. What is that which one man
rules?
Dick. That's an empire!
M. Not exactly; it is a monarchy.
Jake what's that in which many men
rule?
Jake. That's loco-foco.
M. Come here, sir; what do you
mean?
Jake. Why, sir, I see it—at the meet-
ing to'night, where they was all presi-
dents and vice-presidents, and hardly no-
body else, 'cept me and our black Sam.
M. Sit down sir. What government
is that in which the people rule them-
selves?
Boys. That's a federalism! That's a—
a—Congress!—I know it—that's an an-
archy!
M. To your seats and look over the
lesson again. Harvey Digges, bring up
your composition. What subject did I
give you?
Harvey. Here it is, 'ir. Composition
on whales and whale fisheries. whales are a
mountainous Country in the Continent of
England. Whale fisheries principally goes
out from New Bedford and Nantucket
round the Cape Horn which is very crooked
and hard to navigate; the people of whales
is called welchmen, and toasted cheese is
welsh rabbit. Wales is—
M. There that's enough—go to your
seats, or I'll whale you!—Cincinnati Ex-
press.

From the New York Evening Star.

Defiance of the Popular Will.—The
Sub-Treasury.—We live under a govern-
ment purporting to be a government of the
people. It is the philosophy of our insti-
tutions that the will of the people, constitu-
tionally expressed, should give law.—
The party in possession of the Govern-
ment profess to be the especial advocates
of the most liberal development of this
principle. They claim to be the exclusive
Democrats. In the palmier days of the
party, and when the results of the ballot
box justified such an appeal, Mr. Senator
Benton was wont to favor the people
with an occasional explanation of the term
"Democracy." "Its derivation," he would
say, "is from the Greek—being composed
of two Greek words, *Demos*, the people,
and *Krate*, Power, meaning in their
combination, the power of the people."
It was then Mr. Benton's understanding
of our Government, that the power of
the people should be paramount. Fur-
ther than this he uniformly maintained
that all legislation—that the very con-
stitutional organization of the Government
should yield to the passing popular im-
pulse; that the representative should obey
implicitly the will of his constituents or
resign his position. Hence the daily tri-
butes which we heard in Congress, against
the Whig Senators who represented Tory
States; and the daily bulletins issued by
the official organ of the Government, un-
der the direct patronage of General Jack-
son, assailing the Senate, denouncing it as
an aristocratic body, and hurling at it the
accumulating thunders of the most insolent
Jacobinism and the most insolent
Executive defiance. And the President
of the United States himself—in an offi-
cial docu.—presented to the Senate—
dared to arraign members of that body,
as misrepresenting the opinions of their
constituents, and thus subverting the
fundamental axioms of a Democratic Gov-
ernment.

Such too has always been the language
of Mr. VAN BUREN. Never was a candi-
date more impressed with the necessity
of an implicit 'ference to the popular
will. Never did the Roman forum exhibit
a more humble suppliant for the sweet
voices of the people. "The supremacy
of the popular will," said Mr. VAN BUREN
in his celebrated letter to SHEPARD WILLIAMS—
"is the foundation of our Govern-
ment. If we allow it to be prostrated, ei-
ther by corruption or fraud the republican
principle, which gives life and character
to our system will be broken down. It
is only by rigidly and manfully upholding
that supremacy on all occasions, that we
can hope to resist the perpetual efforts of
a spirit which is inherent in all societies;
powerful foothold in these States, and
which is ever at work to subvert those fea-
tures of our system, which place the po-
litical rights of the people upon an equal
footing. This letter, his inaugural ad-
dress, and his two messages to Congress,
are full of similar expressions of a single
desire to give efficacy to the Popular Will,
and to render our government in truth a
Democratic Republic.

In express reference to this very subject
after a full development of his views on
the Sub-Treasury he concluded his com-
ments in the following emphatic language:
"These are my views upon this important
subject, formed after careful reflection,
and with no desire but to arrive at what
is most likely to promote the public inter-
est. They are now as they were before,
submitted with unfeigned deference for
the opinions of others." It was hardly to
be hoped, that changes so important on a
subject so interesting, could be made with-
out producing a serious diversity of opi-
nion; but so long as these conflicting views
are kept above the influence of individual
or local interests; so long as they pursue
only the general good, and are discussed
with moderation and candor, such diver-
sity is a benefit, not an injury. If a ma-
jority of Congress see the public welfare
in a different light, and more especially if
they should be satisfied that the measure

proposed would not be acceptable to the
people, I shall look to their wisdom to sub-
stitute such as may be more conducive to
the one, and more satisfactory to the other.
In any event, they may confidently
rely on my hearty co-operation to the full
extent which my views of the constitution
and my sense of duty will per-
mit."

What did Mr. Van Buren mean by
this reference to the popular approbation
of the Sub-Treasury? Did he mean to
"bamboozle" the people, as Mr. Benton
would say? Was this a sincere expres-
sion of his own will and purpose, or a
mere phrase of hypocritical cant, and hol-
low profession? Has the Sub-Treasury
proved acceptable to the people? Have
we not the most clear and indisputable evi-
dence from every section of the country,
that such an opposition is arrayed against
it, as was never before marshalled against
any measure of any administration of our
Government? And in the teeth of this
opposition, is not a desperate effort now
making to fasten it upon the country, by
the very men who profess on all occasions
a most ready and implicit deference to the
will of the people?

Towards the close of the extra session,
this bill was laid on the table of the House
of Representatives, by a vote of 120 to 107.
One reason assigned for this disposition of
it was to afford honorable members an op-
portunity of "consulting their constitu-
ents" and of ascertaining public senti-
ment—and the only voice of encouragement or
approbation that has come from those
constituents, has been in the resolutions of
the South Carolina Legislature. These
are in direct opposition to resolutions
adopted a few years previously by the same
body: their passage was no doubt dictated
and procured by Mr. Calhoun himself.
But where are the legislative resolutions
of the other once loyal States, that were
always forthcoming in such abundance at
the bidding of General Jackson, to sup-
port any measure, good or bad of his ad-
ministration? Where are the numerous
popular assemblies, with their columns of
endorsement and approbation? What has
become of all the machinery with which
public opinion was once manufactured so
abundantly for any given purpose?

It cannot be denied—it is obvious from
the tone of the public press—from the pre-
scent position of so many of the leading
friends of the administration, to say noth-
ing of the conclusive judgments of the bal-
lot box, that the Sub-Treasury is not "ac-
ceptable" to the People; but on the con-
trary inexpressible odious. The contin-
gency has actually occurred referred to by
Mr. Van Buren, in which Congress would
gratify him by the proposition of a sub-
stitute for the Sub-Treasury; and in this con-
dition of things, his friends are preparing
to press this obnoxious measure, and to
carry it if necessary by the casting vote of
the Speaker!

The following table, which has been
compiled with great care by the editor of
the New Yorker, demonstrates an oppo-
sition majority on the Sub-Treasury issue,
in nineteen States alone of 112,551.
The change against Mr. Van Buren since
his agitation, is 138,984 votes; and a mea-
sure condemned by this vast majority of
the People, after being passed by a Senate
notoriously misrepresenting their States,
is to be urged through the House of Re-
presentatives, if possible, even upon a tie
vote! Mr. Polk stands ready of course,
to do his duty in sustaining the admini-
stration. We annex the table to which
we referred above:

GENERAL RECAPITULATION—June 1st 1838.		
STATES.	Administration.	Opposition.
Maine,	22,900	15,239
N. Hampshire,	18,722	6,328
Vermont,	14,089	20,690
Massachusetts,	33,298	41,090
Rhode Island,	2,994	2,710
Connecticut,	19,284	18,719
New York,	163,815	138,543
New Jersey,	25,592	26,137
Pennsylvania,	91,475	87,111
Maryland,	22,168	25,852
North Carolina,	36,910	23,968
Georgia,	28,104	24,788
Kentucky,	38,435	36,955
Indiana,	34,478	41,281
Tennessee,	26,120	35,982
Alabama,	20,506	15,612
Mississippi,	9,979	9,688
Arkansas,	2,400	1,238
Virginia,	30,261	23,468
Total 19 States	621,380	504,966
Van Buren major- ity in 1836,	26,493	

Vote at the last State Election.		
States.	Administration.	Opposition.
Sept. 1837.	38,579	34,358
March, 1838, nearly 27,075		
Sept. 1837.	37,770	22,260
Nov. 1837.	32,967	50,995
April, 1838.	3,504	3,984
April, 1838.	21,026	27,238
Nov. 1837.	140,480	155,883
Oct. 1837.	25,555	27,369
Oct. 1837.	91,182	85,590
Oct. 1837, about	25,000	25,000
Aug. 1837.	33,417	34,179
Aug. 1837.	23,555	47,415
Aug. 1837.	28,125	53,877
Aug. 1837.	33,603	53,479
April, 1838.	11,203	12,256
Nov. 1837.	2,745	1,758
April, 1838, about	29,000	30,000

638,614 743,195
Whig majority last election, 112,551
Whig gain, 138,984

PRACTICAL GENTLEMAN.—About
ten days since, a gentleman drove up to
the Columbus Hotel with a fine looking
body servant whom he called Ned. The
master was very kind in his attention to
Ned, and ordered every thing that was
conducive to his comfort; he was also
particular in his instructions to landlady
Broken, to have a bed placed in his room
for the boy, which was promptly complied
with, and the travellers retired to rest.
In the morning they went on their way
rejoicing, free as air! but also, a change

came o'er his bright anticipations! A
stern looking man arrived on Sunday last,
in pursuit of a person who had stolen a
girl in Meriwether, Georgia. The de-
scription given of the thief corresponded
with that of the gentleman who arrived
with the boy Ned, three days before; but
it surely was not the same person, for
he had no girl! The pursuer took the
hint, and dashed on towards Pontotoc.—
On Wednesday he returned with the trav-
eller bound, and his sprightly Ned was
transformed into a beautiful yellow girl of
about fourteen. The thief was a Mr.
Tate, who is one of Miss Grinke's and
Arthur Tappen's devoted adherents: he
will undoubtedly be rewarded with elevat-
ed marks of distinction, on his return to
Georgia.—Columbus Democrat.

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The official account of the taking of
Belida, near Algiers, May 4, by Marshall
Nallec, was announced at Paris by tele-
graph May 6th, i. e. four days for about
1200 miles! The Marshall had hoped to
send it soon enough to grace the King's
fete on the 1st with his new African tri-
umph. The *Hahem* of Belida and the
Caid of the Beni-Salabs and of the Had-
joutes grounded their arms at the gates,
and afterwards joined in the escort of the
Marshall.

In the appropriations in the French
Chamber of Deputies to various branches
of the army, Marshal Soult spoke warm-
ly in favor of the Artillery, to place it on
a footing with that of other powers.
CONSTANTINOPLE, April 10.—Fewer
troops having been recently sent to Kur-
distan, it is believed the apprehensions as
to the hostile intentions of Ibrahim Pasha
are beginning to subside. Active prepa-
rations are making to send out more of
the fleet. Some cases of plague have ap-
peared, and separate hospitals are now or-
dered for the Mussulmans, Greeks, Ar-
menian and Jews.

GREECE.—The commerce of this coun-
try has greatly declined. A vast amount
of British merchandise remained stored
and unsold. Otho has refused the mer-
chants of Syria to make that a free port,
because he would lose the £2000 duties
the Island yields, though the vast increase
of trade by making it free would be a
great benefit to the country. The Aus-
trian steamers are particularly favored by
the imported Bavarian King, and allowed
to bring their coals from England free,
and treated as vessels of war, paying no
duties though owned by a private com-
pany at Trieste. These privileges are de-
nied the English and French steamers.

EGYPTIAN LITERATURE.—Egypt cer-
tainly feels, or rather takes European ci-
vilization more kindly than any other part
of the empire of Mohammedanism. Not
always however. Achmet Effendi, an Al-
gerine, brought up in England, has found-
ed a lithographic establishment at Cairo,
and was about publishing several Arabic
works—among them the ancient history of
Arabia, and the celebrated dictionary of
Kama—when the vice-roy suddenly
suddenly seized his press, and put a stop
to the enterprise. Echemet Aly has no
notion of reviving the golden age of the
Caliphs, and of Saracen literature, among
his ignorant and slavish subjects. New
Machinery for increasing his cotton pro-
duce he is willing to receive no doubt, and
also all other useful arts and sciences that
aggrandize his wealth, but no freedom of
discussion on moral political or religious
subjects.

The King of Sweden has authorized
Norwegian vessels to carry their own
flag, but they must do it at the risk of
being captured by the Barbary powers, by
whom this flag is not recognized.

Gen. Winjumoff, late commander of
the Russian army defeated by the Circas-
sians, is dead, and Gen. Grabbe appoint-
ed his successor. Gen. Grabbe must
have something more active than Russian
phlegm, if he expects to overhaul the fleet
horsemen of that region. We observe
the military officers in high rank in Rus-
sia who meet with defeat, generally come
to a violent death soon after. Poison is
the best remedy, and the Autocrat himself
has sometimes to take it.

The Marquis of Miraflores, the Extra-
ordinary Ambassador, charged by the
Spanish Government to attend the cor-
onation of her Majesty, Queen Victoria,
arrived in Bordeaux from Madrid on the
2d inst.

Accounts from Florence, dated the 23d
ult. state that on that day the Count de
St. Leu, (Louis Bonaparte) was to be
married to a young lady, aged 17 years
only. The bride is described as the
handsomest woman in Florence. The
bridegroom is said to be so much paral-
yzed as to be unable to help himself to
food.

The Journal du Havre of the 4th, states
that it was probable Marshall Soult and
his suite would embark at Havre for Lon-
don. The steamer which would con-
vey them was to take on board a number
of pieces of artillery and gunners to make
and return the salutes on the passage and
on their arrival in London.

The Emperor of Russia has appointed
Count Stroganoff, as Ambassador Extra-
ordinary to represent him at the cor-
onation of Queen Victoria.

THREE THOUSAND CHEROKEES SECURED.

While Congress are debating the ques-
tion of giving further time for the re-
moval of this people, it appears by a letter
from Col. Kean, volunteer aid to Gen.
Scott, to Gov. Gilmer, dated Milledgeville,
June 2d, that about 3000 had quietly sur-
rendered under the proclamation of the
Commanding General, issued previous to
the receipt of the proposition of the Sec-
retary of War, to allow them some delay.
Col. Kean thinks, at the date of his let-
ter, there was not a Cherokee
wandering in the nation. Gen. Scott
and also Gen. Floyd, commanding the
Georgia Militia, receive great praise in
the Georgia papers for their vigilance and

promptitude. From the above infor-
mation, there is no doubt that the emigra-
tion having thus peaceably commenced,
will proceed onward. It is to be hoped
the humane tenor and provisions of the law
just passed by Congress, will be adhered
to as scrupulously as possible. We have
no doubt in the intelligence and discretion
of Gen. Scott. If the tribe, those who
are disaffected especially, constituting at
least one half, (15,000) are willing now
to go, from the additional inducements
held out by ample supplies on arriving at
their new home, so much the better—for
go they must of necessity, and that soon.
[N. Y. Evening Star.]

SUMMARY.

From a New York paper.

The Whig Convention of Maryland
have unanimously nominated the Hon.
John F. Steel, of Dorchester county, for
the office of Governor. The election is
to be held in October next. Mr. Steel
was a member of the last Congress.
Mr. Catherwood's circular building at
the corner of Prince and Mercer streets,
near Broadway, is nearly completed, and
in a few days the splendid panoramas of
Jerusalem and Niagara will be opened to
the public.
The Newark Daily Advertiser cautions
the public against a Mr. Harrington, who
is, without any authority to do so, collect-
ing money for the benefit of the Charle-
ston sufferers.

Eleven of the crew of the sloop of
war *Levant*, deserted a short time since,
while the sloop was lying at Pensacola.
The commander offers a reward of \$50
for each of them. The deserters are all
Americans, 4 from Connecticut, 1 from
Maryland, 3 from New York, 2 from
Massachusetts, and 1 from Maine.
There was a violent hail storm at Fort
Ann, Washington county, on the 22d ult.
Some of the stones are said to have been
three quarters of an inch in diameter.
A full grown lynx was shot near Fort
Ann, Washington county, a few days
since.

Five thousand one hundred and seven-
ty one